

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXVIII.....No. 151

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—The Two
Buzards.—Little Jack Sheppard, &c. Matinee at 2½.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth
av.—Monsieur Crispin. Matinee at 1½.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
The Black Avenger. Afternoon and evening.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston sts.—Astrakhan, or, The Magic Charm. Matinee.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near
Broadway.—Agnes. Matinee at 1½.ATHENEUM, 583 Broadway.—Grand Variety Enter-
tainment. Matinee at 2½.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Bleecker streets.—Hurricane Dumpty. Matinee at 2.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth
street.—Brother Sam. Matinee at 1½.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
avenue.—Al Hossainy. Matinee at 1½.NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-
way.—Madame Morrel. Matinee at 1½.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Uncle Tom's Cabin—
The Boy Hercules.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—Sinner Night's Con-
certs.TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 5th st. between Lex-
ington and 3d avs.—Opera and Light Comedy.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 301 Bowery.—
Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2½.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner
6th av.—Negro Minstrelsy, &c. Matinee at 2.ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—Dramatic
and Comic Readings.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 418 Broadway.—
Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 31, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald."ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON!"
ANOTHER WARNING AGAINST COMBUSTI-
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STUFF TO BE FOUND IN OUR PROSPECT-
IVE CITIZENS.—ELEVENTH PAGE.THE SPANISH CONGRESS—Cortes will as-
semble in session at Madrid to-day. It will
be an exceedingly important meeting—an
event which will mark an epoch in the history
of a country which is fearfully distracted by
political dissension.THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE STATE LEGISLA-
TURE took place at four o'clock yesterday
morning, and the lawmakers shook Albanian
dust from their feet forthwith. In another
portion of the HERALD will be found a résumé
of the work of the session, together with the
amendments to the State constitution to be
submitted to the people in 1874.Another Destructive Fire in Boston—
Another Warning Against Combustible
Buildings in our Crowded Cities.The patriotic observances of Decoration
Day were rudely interrupted yesterday morn-
ing in Boston by the breaking out of an alarm-
ing fire in the heart of the old city—a fierce
and angry fire, threatening for a time a work
of destruction which might approach or exceed
that of the great conflagration of November
last. All the conditions but one favorable to
an extensive sweep of the flames marked the
beginning of this fire of yesterday. It broke
out in a furniture factory, an immense build-
ing of six stories in height, filled to the roof
with combustible materials. This building
was in the heart of a densely built district
abounding in combustible matter; and the fresh
northwesterly wind prevailing at the time,
from the moment of the bursting of the flames
through the roof of the furniture warehouse,
gave them a headway in the inviting field
before them from which other buildings must
have been destroyed had not all the firemen of
the city at this point of time been on the
ground.But the one condition needed yesterday for a
fire to be recalled hereafter with that of Boston
in November last and with that of Chicago in
October, 1871, was the condition of darkness
of night instead of day, and the general be-
wildernessment and confusion incident to a
raging fire in the night instead of the general
readiness, coolness and efficiency with which a
fire breaking out in the full light of the day is
always resisted. In this view it was fortunate
for Boston that this fire of yesterday did not
come as a surprise in the night, but at the very
period of the busy day when her active citizens,
all abroad at their various avocations, were
ready, at a moment's notice, to meet the enemy
in assisting their firemen in every available way.
But even with all the advantages of daylight
against the fire of yesterday, the wonder is not
that so much of the neighboring property
was destroyed, but that so much was
saved. Our despatches inform us that,
when discovered, the fire was in the
upper floor of the furniture factory of Haley,
Morse & Co., among the workshops (some
negligence here); that the flames were issuing
from the roof; that the piles of light ma-
terials packed away (on the several floors)
were like so much tinder; that before the
alarm could be given great volumes of flame
were rolling up fifty feet into the air; that the
heat generated was intense, and that in twenty
minutes the upper stories of the building, from
front to rear, a distance of two hundred feet,
were a mass of glowing flames.From this magazine of fire, this seething
and crackling mass of combustibles, six stories
in height and two hundred feet deep, there
was no escape for the adjoining property;
and so the flames extended to and consumed
the adjacent clothing, dry goods and mil-
linery stores, and, sweeping into the
great piano factory of Chickering & Co., and
into the Globe Theatre, the con-
flagration speedily assumed its most alarming
proportions. Now, if next to a depot of
petroleum, or a storehouse of fireworks, or an
old museum of wax works and other tinder,
a theatre may be pronounced the most likely of
all inflammable establishments. A furniture
or piano factory filled with seasoned cabinet
woods, cut up into kindlings, when fairly
ablaze, is simply inextinguishable till its con-
tents are consumed. But inflammable as are
the paper forests, cottages and castles and all
the shifting scenes of the play house, seldom
has a great fire resulted from the burning of a
theatre. The vast hollow space within its
walls between pit and dome gives room for the
flames which otherwise, rising higher in the
air, would carry destructive brands and cin-
ders far and wide. Hence a fire in a theatre,
if never arrested short of the destruction of
the building, has seldom extended beyond its
walls. The burnings of the Bowery, of the
Fifth Avenue, the National Theatre at Wash-
ington and of numerous other temples of the
drama, from time to time, may be mentioned
in support of this statement. The fact is es-
tablished, and we think we have accounted
for it.But a furniture or piano factory of half a
dozen floors, more or less, packed with kind-
ling materials, when fairly ablaze, sends a
volume of flame and a shower of sparks up-
wards which, under a strong wind in a dry sea-
son, may carry destruction to wooden sheds or
mansards two or three blocks distant. We are
again warned by this Boston fire of the danger
of combustible buildings in crowded cities,
especially when such buildings tower above the
mass of the surrounding houses. But if such
establishments in the situations indicated are
to be considered as one of the necessary mis-
fortunes of great cities, where lies the remedy
against this ever present danger of fire? It
lies in more rigid precautionary measures, in a
more systematic vigilance over these danger-
ous establishments and in more effective prepa-
rations and means than any now in general
use for the extinguishment of a fire in such
buildings on the first alarm. Nay, as far as
human foresight can prevent it, there should
not be allowed the occasion for a fire alarm
within the walls of any large storehouse of
combustibles, night or day. The rules and
regulations in reference to lights and fire, to
matches, pipes and cigars, should be of a
most rigorous character, and the watchman
charged with the enforcement of these rules
should be answerable for every minute of the
twenty-four hours from day to day.A great city can be secured to a great ex-
tent from destructive fires by fireproof and
partially fireproof buildings. Such structures
rendered Paris fireproof against the German
bombardment and the petroleum incendiaries
of the Commune. Coming nearer home, we
dare say that if all the block on which the
two HERALD buildings are situated were con-
structed of the same fireproof materials the
occupants of this block, after a few trials by
the accidental test of fire, would cease to treat
with fire insurance companies for their pro-
tection. But, again, as a city of incombusti-
ble buildings is out of the question with the
rush and recklessness of the age we live in,
an efficient fire department is our only safety
against the dangers of ruinous conflagra-
tions. Large districts in the heart of London
offer the most tempting food for fire; but fires
in London never amount to anything, for the
simple reason that that world of a city has a
fire department which is on the spot
required at a moment's warning. We ap-
prehend, however, that the Londoners are, to
no inconsiderable degree, indebted to their
moist and misty atmosphere for their exmu-tion from fires. Their great burning of 1666
was partly due to an exceptionally dry season.The distinguishing peculiarity of the cli-
mate of the United States, as compared with
that of the British islands, is its dryness, and
in proportion to its dryness and its strong, dry
winds, here or there, are our dangers and our
losses from fires. Of all the cities of the
United States—excepting San Francisco in the
fifth month of its long dry season, and with
its powerful indriving winds, over the hills
and through the gap of the Golden Gate from
the Pacific—Chicago, as was proved in her ter-
rible fire of 1871, is the city most liable to de-
structive conflagrations; for Chicago lies with-
in the area of those prairies and great plains
over which the strong and withering winds of
a dry Autumn render even the green timber in
the forests as inflammable as the dry boards of
a prairie cabin. But throughout the jurisdic-
tion of the United States, excepting Alaska—Where it rains or snows always—
our cities, from the peculiar dryness of our
climate and its dry westerly winds, are ex-
posed to dangers from fire that will not apply
to the nations of Europe, from which we have
inherited our languages, our institutions and
our ideas even of the seasons.
We congratulate the people of Boston on
their brave and successful efforts yesterday to
arrest and subdue within a few hours a fire
which in its terrific outbreak threatened an
other general calamity. We congratulate the
brave and industrious people of Chicago on the
prospect of a July Jubilee which will not be
marred by the intervention of any great
public misfortune. We hope that from the
representatives of all our leading cities at this
Jubilee, while rejoicing over the mar-
vellous reconstruction of Chicago, the consid-
eration of safeguards against remorseless fires
will result in substantial advantages to all con-
cerned, from the Atlantic seaboard in the East
to the Golden Gate of the West.For full details of this Boston fire of yester-
day, with an illustrative map, we refer the
reader to another part of this paper.

The Celebration of Decoration Day.

Yesterday dawned auspiciously for the cere-
monies by which the nation gracefully marks
a loving appreciation of the devoted heroism
and valor of her sons who, in the late terrible
struggle, gave their lives for liberty and the
country's integrity. Brightly beamed the
morning sun, while a refreshing breeze qual-
ified the heat which had made the preceding
days oppressive. From earliest dawn the city
showed preparations for the work to which the
day was dedicated. In almost every street
were seen contributions of floral offerings
borne towards the headquarters of the associa-
tion having the decorations in charge; and by
eight o'clock Union square was thronged
by a crowd eager to assist in or witness the
proceedings. Tributes of flowers and laurel
leaves decorated the monumental statues of
Washington and Lincoln, testifying the veneration
and love with which New York cherishes
the memory of the Father and the Saviour of
the Union. From thousands of buildings
floated at half-mast the Star-Spangled Ban-
ner. At ten o'clock the procession formed
to march down Broadway, making a
more imposing display than any of
its annual predecessors. Most places of busi-
ness were closed; commercial and official
transactions were generally suspended for the
day. As the cortege passed, accompanied with
music and bearing the battle-scarred flags
under which our hero brothers fell, it was
sympathetically greeted by one of those im-
mense gatherings of the people which can be
seen on this Continent only in New York, and
which can be matched in but a few cities in
the world. At Trinity church the column paused
to mark the graves of gallant Phil Kearny,
the intrepid Lawrence, whose dying words,
"Don't give up the ship," will never pass
from patriotic remembrance, and others,
whose faithful service claims perpetual com-
memoration. At Whitehall the procession em-
barked on steamers for the several burial
grounds in which the remains of
our heroes repose, where, with appro-
priate exercises, the solemn and touch-
ing offices of the day were completed. In
all the adjacent cities and in the great
number of cities, villages and smaller places
throughout the broad domain of American
freedom, similar scenes testified eloquently
a nation's sentiment of grief and
regret for her martyrs. Full accounts of the
local pageants will be found in another part of
to-day's HERALD, while our telegraphic de-
spatches report the manner in which the
day was observed in other parts of the coun-
try. From all it will be noted that while the
mass of our people cherish the legacy of glory
left by the dead, the animosities which marked
the war are rapidly passing away; and, ac-
cepting the glorious results of the struggle,
we are willing to forget and bury the differ-
ences which arrayed men of the same blood
against each other in mortal strife. Each side
has learned to respect its antagonist. All
should now strive to glorify the Union and
bear a part in its unparalleled development of
individual freedom and national greatness.The Fighting Cure of Santa Cruz
and the Herald Correspondent.In the HERALD of yesterday we furnished
another example of the ubiquity of our cor-
respondents. One of our indefatigable com-
missioners in the North of Spain has sought
out and found the now notorious fighting cure
of Santa Cruz, the Carlist leader and scourge
of the republicans of the North. Hitherto,
although we had heard much of the doings of
the man, his personality was a mystery. Thanks
to HERALD enterprise, this mystery is
no more. Santa Cruz, as he is popularly
called, is a man like other men, neither so bad
as he is painted by some nor so good as he is
praised by others. He is evidently a man of
strong will and determined purpose, a firm
believer in the Catholic Church and heart
and soul devoted to the cause of Don
Carlos. Should the Carlist cause succeed, as
the fighting cure believes it will, he may yet
figure prominently in the councils of his sov-
ereign. Should the Carlist cause again prove
a failure it will not be well for General Santa
Cruz if he falls into the hands of his enemies.
Our commissioners the wide world over are
doing good work. While giving us entire
satisfaction they are honoring American enter-
prise and shedding a lustre on American jour-
nalism. Proud, as we are, of what has been
done, we feel confident that the successes of
the past are destined to be dwarfed by the
achievements of the future.One Minister for All Central Amer-
ica—A Nice Place for a Healthy
Man.By a recent act of Congress our diplomatic
establishments respectively in the Central
American States of Costa Rica, Guatemala,
Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador, five,
are to be vacated on the 30th of June, and one
Minister to all these little Republics is to at-
tend to the interests of our government and
people in each of them. Our government
representatives who are thus to be displaced
by the abolition of their office are Jacob B.
Blair, at the republican Court of Costa Rica;
Silas A. Hudson (reported as a cousin of
President Grant), at Guatemala; Henry Dex-
ter, in Honduras; Charles N. Tiotte, in Nic-
ragua, and Thomas Biddle, in San Salvador—
and the new man appointed to do the work of
this diplomatic corps is Colonel George Wil-
liamson, of Louisiana, who fought for the
Southern Confederacy in the late rebellion,
but who has since, like General Longstreet,
been completely reconstructed. Each of these
aforesaid five Ministers resident receives \$7,500
a year, and by bundling all their official duties
upon one man at \$12,500 there will be a
saving to the Treasury of a little pin money,
as thus:—Sum of the compensation of five Ministers at
\$7,500 each.....\$37,500
Salary of one Minister in lieu of these five
Ministers.....10,000Saved.....\$27,500
—besides reductions of contingent ex-
penses. This is not much as an offset to Con-
gressional back-pay bills, Credit Mobilier cou-
pons and such fat pickings and perquisites;
but it is something in the way of retrench-
ment, and so we take a note of it.To the archeologist, the naturalist, and to
the lover of tropical richness and variety of
forms in animal and vegetable life, and to the
man who delights in diplomatic dinners and
courtly hospitalities in the Central American
style, and official escorts and rough riding
from place to place, the bundling of all these
Central American missions into one mission
makes this appointment a mighty nice and
most desirable position. Assuming that Colonel
Williamson is a man of taste, a devotee
of Indian mythology, tropical luxuriance,
beauty unadorned, and of those old Castilian
hospitalities still maintained in the Spanish
American States, we congratulate him on his
good fortune in securing this charming
mission. What a tour for pleasure and
scientific observations its travelling duties will
give him! We will briefly endeavor to out-
line it. Our Minister to the whole chain
of the Central American Republics, we will
say, begins his mission at the north
end of the line, in Guatemala. To get there
he has crossed the Continent from New York
to San Francisco, and thence has been carried
down the Pacific by a government steamer
and dropped at the little Guatemalan seaport
of Yzapa. There a state carriage and escort
of cavalry meet him and take him over the
mountains, with a fine view of several pretty
volcanoes, en route to the capital, Guatemala
la Nueva, a city of forty thousand inhabitants,
where his reception is a "public festival." He
announces to the President that as within the
limits of a year he desires to represent the
United States at the capital of each of the five
Republics, he can give them only about two
months each, allowing the other two months
of the twelve for travelling. Then, to make
his short sojourn agreeable, it is made a con-
stant round of festivities.From Guatemala la Nueva, having finished
his circuit in that quarter, our Minister is
conducted back to the Pacific and shipped by
steamer or fishing smack to La Union—good
name—the chief seaport of San Salvador,
where, in his conducta to the ruins of the capi-
tal, and afterward, the honors of Guatemala
are repeated, with the addition of a week's
official exploration of some of the splendid vol-
canoes of San Salvador, still simmering and
bubbling from their late excitement. Thence
over the table lands and mountains, by mule
train, he goes to Comayagua, the capital of
Honduras, where, among other excursions, he
will have the pleasure trip to the beautiful
Spanish built city of Tegucigalpa, on the
right bank of the Chalcoeca, in a charm-
ing amphitheatre among the hills. Thence
continuing his journey southward by
pack mules, he crosses the mountains into
Nicaragua and to Leon, the capital of the Re-
public, on the Pacific side of the Cordillera.
Thence, after his two months of festivities at
Leon and via the great lakes Managua and
Nicaragua and through the magnificent fore-
sets of the San Juan River, by flat boat, he
descends to the Atlantic coast, whence, by a
coasting schooner, he will proceed down the
seaboard to the port of Costa Rica, most con-
venient for an overland mule train to the State
capital, San José, a busy little city, and in
full view of a royal line of volcanoes. Here,
winding up the first twelve months of his
roving commission, our Minister, if satisfied
that "enough of this sort of thing is as good
as a feast," will come home and write a book.
Otherwise, we shall expect him to repeat the
circuit we have indicated from Guatemala.We suppose that Mr. Secretary Fish's in-
structions to Colonel Williamson will embrace
substantially the line of travels we have in-
dicated; but, if possessing a love of the beau-
tiful and wonderful in Nature and if provided
with a good constitution, a waterproof over-
coat and an old campaigner's knowledge of
mules, the relinquishment of this delightful
mission by the lucky Colonel will probably
depend upon the results of our Presidential
election of 1876.THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND DINNER—IN-
TERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—On Thursday night
last, in London, came off the annual dinner
of the Royal Literary Fund. Premier Glad-
stone presided. During the course of the
evening the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe
proposed "The Literature of the United
States," coupled with the name of John Lo-
throp Motley, the American historian. Mr.
Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch
Republic" and his "History of the United
Netherlands" have taken their place side
by side with the greatest historical works of this
age. Mr. Motley made a happy response. He
laid great stress on the international bond be-
tween England and the United States, and
spoke of the literary men of both countries as
fellow citizens of a great English-speaking
republic. These expressions of fraternal re-
gard are not new. They have sometimes been
as hollow as they have been easily spoken. It
is undeniable, however, that the mutual good
feeling between the two great English-speak-
ing peoples is at the present moment genuine.Let us hope that this good feeling, in spite of
Caleb Cushing and Chief Justice Cookburn,
will long continue.The Postal Card—A Curious Order
from Postmaster James.It is evident from the order issued by Mr.
James, the Postmaster of this city, which was
published in our columns yesterday, that the
postal card service is liable to abuse, and that
the Post Office authorities see the necessity of
exercising caution in the matter. While letter
carriers are instructed not to pry un-
necessarily into the messages or writing
on these open communications, to exhibit or
to communicate the contents to any one,
the superintendents, clerks and carriers of the
office and its different stations are told that
postal cards on which are printed, drawn or
written any obscene, vulgar or indecent words
or pictures or any scurrilous epithets or dis-
loyal devices cannot be conveyed in the mails
or be delivered by the carriers, but are to be
sent back to the "Searchers' Department." There
is no doubt that the postal card system is
liable to abuse and to the injury of indi-
viduals from those who are malicious, libel-
ous or revengeful; but how the carriers are
to know what is improper when, at the same
time, they are forbidden to pry into the con-
tents, we cannot see. We can imagine cases
where a person might be injured in his busi-
ness, credit or family relations by malicious
statements or innuendoes circulated in this
open manner by an enemy and no clew had
to the libeller. However, the postal card
service is an experiment, and may prove
useful to some extent. We can only hope
that the evil results may not prove greater
than the benefits.CAPTAIN JACK AS A GOVERNMENT DETEC-
TIVE.—Now that Captain Jack has succeeded in
detecting the weaknesses of United States
troops in the matter of Indian fighting, sup-
pose, when he is captured, as he no doubt will
be eventually, unless he commits *felio de se*, his
life be spared upon condition of his exposing
the white scamps who have been supplying
him with ammunition and provisions to enable
him to protract the contest so long? Suppose
he makes a clean breast of the whole system of
frontier rascality by which the Indians are kept
on the warpath and white settlers in a contin-
ual state of alarm and dread, all for the
benefit of a horde of villainous speculators,
land grabbers, whiskey traders and renegade
whites? Captain Jack as a government de-
tective might make some atonement for his
past crimes. If the government should not
happen to be satisfied with his disclosures it
could hang or shoot him afterwards all the
same.THAT BOGUS CHARLEY, SHACK NASTY JIM and
two of their fellow murderers have been sent
as a committee to ask Captain Jack, on the
part of the United States, for his scalp, is
doubted in Washington army circles. The
fact is, the aforesaid circles do not believe the
act would be prudent, and hence hasten to
deny it. The latest accounts from California
state that great anxiety is felt for General
Davis, who is reported to be out on a scouting
expedition with the surrendered Modocs. We
do not wonder that fears are entertained for
the safety of so trusting a general.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Carl Vogt, a Genevese Professor, is coming here
to lecture.
Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, is at the Fifth
Avenue Hotel.
Rev. J. G. McKown, D. D., of Chicago, is stay-
ing at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ex-Congressman R. D. Hubbard, of Hartford, is
staying at the Hoffman House.
Congressman T. C. Platt, of Oswego, N. Y., is
registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ex-Governor Marshall Jewell, our new Minister
to Russia, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis, former Minister to
Brazil, is in town, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
The Prince of Wales has offended some of his
countrymen by holding a levee on a Sunday in
Vienna.Prince Irtubide left his entire fortune (120,000
francs) to his housekeeper, Mlle. Pauline Bouff-
artigne.It has become a question whether Bavarian beer
or Beethoven's sonata in A major caused Bismarck
to assent to the German war of 1866.The Duke of Edinburgh has been "wailing" to
Sorrento, Italy, where the Empress of Russia and
her daughter resided until several days ago.
M. Ulrich de Foville, the editor of the *Union
Republicaine*, of Douville, France, has been fined
and imprisoned for advocating the assassination
of Don Carlos if found upon French territory.Mlle. Neily de Malamarre de Trebey, who has
just taken the veil in France, got much celebrity
during the late war for having stabbed a Prussian
officer who had entered her father's chateau and
insulted her.The Boston Transcript says the Rev. Dr. Paddock
will probably be consecrated Bishop of Massa-
chusetts in his own church in Brooklyn. It will
be recalled that Rev. Dr. Huntington was consecrated
Bishop of Central New York in his own church in
Boston.The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise
are endeavoring to raise a sum from which the
salaries of all clergymen of the Church of England
shall be augmented if less than £200 per annum.
A little levelling down among the rich bishops and
deacons would do sooner.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

Mr. Wilson Ordered to Seek Rest and
Relaxation.Boston, Mass., May 30, 1873.
Vice President Wilson is in town to-day. He is
suffering from overwork, which has affected his
eyes. During the late campaign Mr. Wilson made
over one hundred and thirty speeches, and travelled
over twenty thousand miles. He has attended to
his Congressional labors during the past Winter,
and at the same time was preparing the second
volume of his historical work for publication this
Autumn. His physician, Dr. E. H. Clarke, now
orders a cessation of all work, including corre-
spondence, and that Mr. Wilson shall seek rest and
relaxation during the summer.

A CURIOUS GEM FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Dr. Van R. Rich, of Oswego county, has in his
possession one of the most curious gems that has
ever come before the attention of connoisseurs, and
is pronounced by jewellers and others to be among
the most exquisite of nature's specimens. Ex-
perts in gems have been puzzled to give it a dis-
tinct name. It was found by a Huron Indian on
the shores of Lake Superior, and is a compound of
four classes of stones agglomerated together so as
to constitute a perfect gem of rare beauty. The
stones comprised in it are agate, cornelian, perite
and chrysal. Among the other remarkable fea-
tures of this curious gem are the appearance upon
each side, as if from the hand of an engraver, of a
resemblance to a miniature crown, the clearly
defined forms of a black-and-tan dog, the head of
an owl, the tracings of the shores of little lakes
and other remarkable phenomena, rarely if ever
found in stones of any kind.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following passed Whitestone yesterday:—
Steam yacht Julia, Smith, from New York for
Stamford.
Steam yacht Fearless, N.Y.C., Mr. Lorillard,
from Eaton's Neck for New York.

THE MODOC FOLLY.

General Davis on a Scout with
the Murderers.

FEARS FOR HIS SAFETY.

The Report Discredited by the Sec-
retary of War.SAN FRANCISCO, May 30, 1873.
Considerable anxiety is felt for General Davis,
who has gone on a scout with the captured Modocs
after Captain Jack.What is Thought in Washington.
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1873.The report from San Francisco that General Jett
C. Davis has allowed any portion of the sur-
rendered Modocs to be armed and sent in pursuit of
Captain Jack is wholly discredited by the Secretary
of War and army officers generally. He is thought
to be more prudent; besides, after their treachery
to General Canby, his own respect would deter
him, it is argued, from engaging murderers to de-
fend these work assigned to him.THE SATANTA AND BIG TREE AFFAIR.
The efforts of the Interior Department to get
Satanta and Big Tree released is condemned by
the War Department. General Sherman is very
plain in his denunciation of the effort to release
the barbarians.MOVEMENT IN BRADLAUGH'S BEHALF.
LONDON, May 30, 1873.General Kirkpatrick has telegraphed to Don Car-
los' headquarters requesting Bradlaugh's release.

WEATHER REPORT.